

CITY OF



LANCASTER



# ANNUAL REPORT

*of*

The Medical Officer of Health

*and*

The Chief Public Health Inspector

*for the*

Year Ended 31st December, 1964

R. W. FARQUHAR, B.Sc.(Agric.) M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.



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YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1964.

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N. L. WILDING, D.P.A.

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L.I. WILKINSON (from 2.11.64.); A. LAKE LAND (to 30.4.64.)

Student Public Health Inspectors:  
R. W. BARON; K. HARTLEY.

Pest Control Officer:  
C. ANDERSON

Technical Officer - Smoke Control:  
W. HOSFIELD

Clerical Staff:  
A. DUXBURY, MISS E. M. RABY, MISS M. GRIFFIN





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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF  
THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration the Annual Report on the health of the City during the year 1964.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population at mid-1964 was 47,860, a decrease of 600 from the previous year. The County Report for Lancashire on the 1961 census, published in February, 1964, reveals the changes that have taken place in the population structure of Lancaster since the previous census. Although the proportion aged 65 years and over in the population has risen it should be noted that at the opposite end of the age scale the proportion under 20 years of age also increased from 26.4 to 27.8 per cent.

Over the past ten years the birth rate has been steadily rising and in 1964 Lancaster's adjusted birth rate of 19.5 per 1,000 population exceeded the national rate of 18.4 per 1,000.

The 748 deaths assigned to the City were equivalent to an adjusted death rate of 11.4 per 1,000 population, compared with the figure of 11.3 for England and Wales.

In 1964 infant deaths under one year of age numbered 18, the resultant mortality rate being 21.4 per 1,000 live births against the national rate of 20.0 per 1,000. The infant death rate for the decade 1964-53 has fallen to a level approximately two-thirds of the figure for the previous decade.

Deaths round about the time of birth (peri-natal) have also fallen in the last two years and it is also satisfactory to record that there have been only 4 maternal deaths since 1954, compared with 14 in the previous decade. Both these improvements reflect the rising standard of care provided by the obstetric services.

That certain sections of the public are either ignorant or apathetic about the immunisation and vaccinations services, which afford protection against seven infectious diseases common in this country, has become more and more evident in this country. These services are freely available from family doctors and at local authority clinics. The inadequate use made of these valuable protective measures may be a measure of our failure in health education. Intending travellers abroad are also often dilatory in seeking advice concerning the particular vaccination procedures which are either essential or advisable before leaving the country.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis for school leavers and young contacts of infectious cases has been in operation for nearly ten years and is now contributing considerably to the prevention of the spread of this disease. One of the most effective ways of discovering unknown sources of infection is by mass radiography. Details of a mass radiography survey carried out in the City in December, 1964, are given in the body of the report.

Attention has also been drawn in the report to the risks of food borne infections and to the potential hazards attached to the consumption of raw milk. Standards of hygiene in food handling and catering premises are not likely to be raised by legislative measures alone. These require to be continually supplemented by the personal health educational efforts of an adequate staff of public health inspectors.

As has been pointed out by the Chief Public Health Inspector major housing problems still lie ahead. Much thought will have to be given as to how best to deal with disrepair and obsolescence in certain parts of the town. It is encouraging to note that the Public Health Committee had at the end of the year decided on a policy directed to the improvement of the unsatisfactory living conditions existing in houses in multi-occupation.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the help I have received from the staff of the Health Department throughout the year, and my pleasure in the continued interest and support of the Health Committee in its work.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. FARQUHAR,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION "A"

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA



# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS - 1964

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,413
Population (Registrar-General's estimate) mid-year, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,860
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,333
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,673,283
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£6,502
LIVE BIRTHS												
									Males	Females	Total	
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419	347	766	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	31	75	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	463	378	841	
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.6
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.9
STILL BIRTHS									Males	Females	Total	
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	16	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	16	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.7
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469	388	857	
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE									Males	Females	Total	
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	15	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	18	
Total Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.4
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.6
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.0
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE									Males	Females	Total	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE									Males	Females	Total	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	
DEATHS OF INFANTS IN FIRST WEEK PLUS STILL BIRTHS									Males	Females	Total	
Peri-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	24	
DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
TOTAL DEATHS (ALL CAUSES)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Males	Females	Total	
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	338	410	748	
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.6
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.4

TABLE 1

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF LANCASTER DURING 1964  
CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE AND SEX

Causes							Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	-	3
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13	21
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	20
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	6	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	4	4
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	25	52
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	5	5
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	82	123
Coronary Disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	97	203
Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	12
Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	28	51
Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	17	28
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	53	76
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	9	34
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	3	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	-	5
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	35	50
Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
All Other Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	17
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9
Homicide and Operations of War	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	<b>338</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>748</b>

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED DISEASES	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 est. population
Cancer (all forms)	105	2.19
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	2	0.04

TABLE 2

## DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUPS, 1964 - 1954

YEAR	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	75-	80+	Total All Ages
1964 ..	18	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	3	23	165	175	142	215	748*
1963 ..	24	2	-	-	1	3	2	5	5	18	163	196	128	200	747
1962 ..	22	2	-	1	1	3	-	5	12	19	174	215	121	242	817
1961 ..	19	1	-	-	2	3	2	4	14	12	195	195	157	244	848
1960 ..	22	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	7	23	161	172	112	206	708
1959 ..	16	-	1	-	1	2	2	7	8	19	182	229	153	213	833
1958 ..	14	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	7	24	154	216	144	187	753
1957 ..	21	1	-	1	1	2	3	2	9	31	179	221	145	186	802
1956 ..	18	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	13	22	155	200	149	186	750
1955 ..	23	2	-	-	-	3	2	1	18	25	171	189	161	168	763
1954 ..	28	3	-	1	-	2	3	2	11	25	170	194	121	129	689
Total 10 years 1954-63	207	14	2	4	7	21	16	34	104	218	1704	2027	1391	1961	7,710

\*Includes 210 deaths assigned to the City which have occurred in Institutions.



TABLE 3

## LANCASTER VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1964 AND THE PERIOD 1959-1963

Mid-Year	Estimated Home Population	Live Births			Deaths (all causes)			Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
		No. regis-tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. regis-tered	No. regis-tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis-tered	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 Live births	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 Live births
1964	47,860	841	*17.6	748		*15.6	16	18.7	-	-	18	21.4	12	14.3	
1963	48,460	797	16.4	747		15.4	18	22.1	-	-	24	30.1	17	21.3	
1962	48,480	810	16.7	817		16.9	26	31.1	1	1.20	22	27.2	16	19.8	
1961	48,520	813	16.8	848		17.5	16	19.3	-	-	19	23.4	15	18.5	
1960	49,220	801	16.3	708		14.4	20	24.4	-	-	22	27.5	15	18.7	
1959	49,090	763	15.5	833		17.0	19	24.3	-	-	16	21.0	12	15.7	
Average 5 years 1959-63			16.3			16.2		24.2		0.24		25.8			18.8

\*Adjusted live birth-rate for 1964 (comparability factor 1.11) = (19.5 per 1,000)

\*Adjusted death-rate for 1964 (comparability factor 0.73) = (11.4 per 1,000)

## COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

### Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population at mid-1964 was 47,860, a decrease of 600 from the mid-1963 figure.

The County Report for Lancashire on the 1961 census was published in February, 1964, and the most noticeable change in the population structure since the last census was the higher proportion of persons aged 65 and over. For England and Wales the proportion was 11.9%, compared with 13.7% in Lancaster.

Considering persons of pensionable age (males 65, females 60) the proportion increased from 14.9% in 1951 to 17.1% in 1961. Of the 8,268 elderly citizens at the 1961 census 3,222 or 39% were living either alone or with another person of pensionable age.

The following table compares the proportionate distribution in twenty-year age groups of the population of Lancaster City and the Administrative County of Lancashire in 1951 and 1961. The percentage of persons aged 65 and over and of those of pensionable age have also been included. At the other end of the age scale it should be noted that the proportion under 20 years of age rose from 26.4% in 1951 to 27.8% in 1961, although the effect of the rising birth rate during the decade was hardly sufficient to bring about an increase in the actual number of persons in this age group.

There was no "natural increase" during the decade.

Age in Years	Lancaster M.B.				Lancashire Admin. County	
	1951		1961		1951	1961
	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
0-	13,614	26.4	13,419	27.8	27.7	30.3
20-	14,291	27.7	11,405	23.6	27.8	25.1
40-	14,983	29.1	13,885	28.8	28.4	27.3
60-	8,104	15.5	8,381	17.4	15.0	15.6
80-	669	1.3	1,145	2.4	1.2	1.7
Total population	51,661	100.0	48,235	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aged 65 and over	6,083	11.8	6,616	13.7	10.6	11.7
Persons of pensionable age (males 65,females 60)	7,690	14.9	8,268	17.1	13.9	14.9

### Births

In 1964 registered births increased by 44 to 841, giving an adjusted birth rate of 19.5 per 1,000 population. This figure may be compared with the adjusted rate of 19.0 for the Administrative County and with the national rate of 18.4 per 1,000. Table 3 shows the crude birth rate in Lancaster for the previous five years.

Of the 841 live births 75 or 8.9 per cent were illegitimate compared with a figure of 7.1 per cent in the previous year.

## Deaths

Deaths from all causes numbered 748, corresponding to a crude death rate of 15.6 per 1,000 population. The death rate "area comparability factor" has been specifically adjusted to take account of the presence of any residential institutions within the City area. Thus Lancaster's adjusted death rate was 11.4 per 1,000 compared with the national rate of 11.3 per 1,000. The adjusted rate for the Administrative County in 1964 was 13.2 per 1,000, mortality in the North Western Region being higher generally than in more favourable regions in the South and therefore exceeding the national figure.

Table I shows the registered deaths classified by causes and sex under the 36 main headings used by the Registrar-General, but the relative importance of the principal causes may be more clearly seen in the table below.

Principal Causes of Death	1963		1964	
	No. of Deaths	Percent. of Total	No. of Deaths	Percent. of Total
Heart and Circulatory Diseases .. ..	289	38.7	294	39.3
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System..	125	16.8	123	16.4
Cancer (including Leukaemia) .. ..	111	14.9	105	14.1
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	107	14.3	113	15.1
Violence (including motor vehicle accidents)	25	3.3	34	4.5
Diseases of the Digestive System .. ..	10	1.3	5	0.7
Diseases of the Kidney and Prostate ..	3	0.4	5	0.7
Tuberculosis (all forms) .. .. .	3	0.4	3	0.4
Infective Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	6	0.8	4	0.5
All other causes .. .. .	68	9.1	62	8.3
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Lung Cancer

Deaths from lung cancer in the City in each of the last 10 years are shown in the accompanying table along with total deaths and deaths from all forms of cancer. It will be noted that during this period 180 males died from lung cancer compared with only 25 females. In 1964 the death rates from this disease in Lancaster, the Administrative County, and England and Wales were respectively 0.42, 0.48 and 0.54 per 1,000 population.

Year	Total Deaths (all causes)	Deaths from Cancer (all forms)	Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus		
			Males	Females	Total
1955	763	102	17	-	17
1956	750	124	13	3	16
1957	802	115	21	6	27
1958	753	114	19	1	20
1959	833	114	18	3	21
1960	708	95	13	2	15
1961	848	132	20	1	21
1962	817	125	24	3	27
1963	747	111	16	5	21
1964	748	105	19	1	20
<b>Total</b>					
10 years	7,769	1,137	180	25	205



# MATERNAL MORTALITY

It is satisfactory to record that there have been no deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion in Lancaster since 1962 and only four since 1954, compared with 14 in the previous decade. In Table 4 the maternal mortality rates for Lancaster M.B., the Administrative County and for England and Wales are compared, and it will be seen that the average death rate (1963-1954) fell to a level considerably less than half the figure for the previous decade.

TABLE 4

Comparative Statement of Maternal Death Rates for Lancaster M.B.,  
the Administrative County of Lancaster and England and Wales

Year	Lancaster M.B.		Lancs. Admin. County		England & Wales
	No. of Maternal Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 total births	No. of Maternal Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 total births	Mortality per 1,000 total births
1964	Nil	Nil	13	0.30	0.25
1963	Nil	Nil	12	0.28	0.28
1962	1	1.20	16	0.38	0.35
1961	Nil	Nil	15	0.38	0.33
1960	Nil	Nil	17	0.45	0.39
1959	Nil	Nil	19	0.52	0.38
1958	Nil	Nil	18	0.45	0.43
1957	1	1.40	20	0.58	0.47
1956	1	1.51	19	0.58	0.56
1955	1	1.38	40	1.31	0.64
1954	Nil	Nil	27	0.90	0.69
Average Mortality Rate 10 years 1963-1954		0.55	-	0.58	0.45
1953-1944		1.75	-	1.30	1.15

## INFANT MORTALITY

As against 24 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1963 there were only 18 deaths in 1964, giving an infant mortality rate of 21.4 per 1,000 live births - the lowest rate since 1959. Table 5 provides further comparisons over the last twenty years and shows that the death rate for the decade 1963-54 was approximately two-thirds of the figure for the previous decade.

TABLE 5

Comparative Statement of Infant Death Rates for Lancaster M.B.,  
the Administrative County of Lancaster and England and Wales

Year	Lancaster M.B.		Lancs. Ad. County	England & Wales
	No. of Infant Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 live births	Mortality per 1,000 live births	Mortality per 1,000 rel. live births
1964	18	21.4	21.4	20.0
1963	24	30.1	23.3	20.9
1962	22	27.2	24.0	21.4
1961	19	23.4	24.1	21.4
1960	22	27.5	25.0	21.9
1959	16	21.0	23.7	22.2
1958	14	18.4	25.6	22.5
1957	21	30.0	25.0	23.0
1956	18	27.0	25.0	24.0
1955	23	32.0	27.0	25.0
1954	28	44.0	29.0	25.5
Average Mortality Rate 10 years 1963-1954	-	28.1	25.2	22.8
1953-1944	-	40.7	38.8	35.6

### Peri-Natal and Neo-Natal Mortality

Of the 18 infants who died at ages under one year 12 failed to survive four weeks and 8 died within the first week of life. These early deaths were mainly due to prematurity and congenital malformations as can be seen from the accompanying analysis of causes of infant deaths.

Causes of death immediately after birth are more akin to causes of stillbirth and differ from the causes operating later on in the first year of life. Peri-natal mortality (i.e. stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life) has decreased from 47.8 per 1,000 live and still births in 1962 to a rate of 40.5 in 1963 and 28.0 in 1964. This fall in deaths round about the time of birth can be regarded as a reflection of the highest standards of obstetric care now available.

CAUSE	Under 1 day	1 - 7 days	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total under 1 year
Influenza .. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Bronchitis .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations:											
Heart Disease .. .. .	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Hydrocephalus .. .. .	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Birth Injuries .. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy:											
Immaturity, unqualified .. ..	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Immaturity, with other subsidiary conditions ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
All other causes:											
Not ascertainable due to putrefaction .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	6	2	2	2	-	12	1	5	-	-	18

#### Morbidity - Weekly Rate of New Claims to Sickness Benefit

I am indebted to the Manager of the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the information on the next page, showing the weekly number of new claims to sickness benefit made by the working population in the Lancaster area. These records cover Lunesdale and part of Lancaster Rural Districts as well as Lancaster City. In 1964 the peak period occurred in January, February and March. The accompanying graph shows that the trend of morbidity has followed a roughly similar pattern in each of the three years 1962, 1963 and 1964. The average number of new claims per week during 1964 was the lowest recorded since 1960.

It should be noted that the figures do not relate to the total amount of sickness in the working population, but merely indicate the incidence of new cases of sickness arising each week.

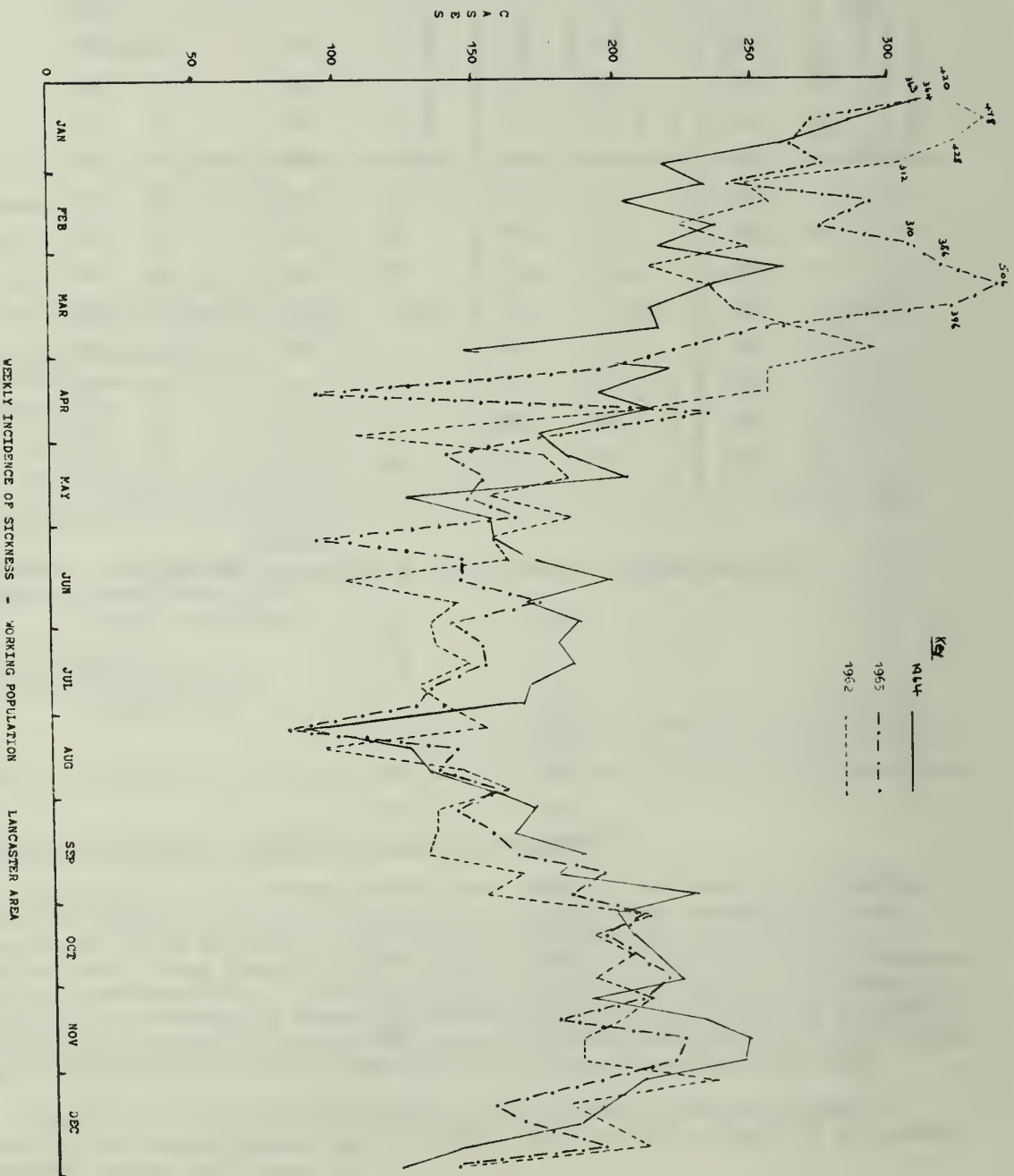
NUMBER OF NEW CLAIMS PER WEEK - WORKING POPULATION, 1964

Jan. 7	363	Apr. 7	220	Jul. 7	170	Oct. 6	200
14	286	14	195	14	175	13	206
21	261	21	214	21	160	20	215
28	219	28	173	28	158	27	225
Feb. 4	233	May 5	183	Aug. 4	89	Nov. 3	190
11	203	12	204	11	128	10	242
18	236	19	126	18	136	17	249
25	218	26	152	25	156	24	247
Mar. 3	261	Jun. 2	156	Sep. 1	171	Dec. 1	210
10	236	9	171	8	164	8	197
17	213	16	198	15	189	15	188
24	216	23	169	22	180	22	179
31	146	30	188	29	230	29	123

SICKNESS BENEFIT - AVERAGE NO. OF NEW CLAIMS PER WEEK

1953	..	140
1954	..	150
1955	..	160
1956	..	148
1957	..	218
1958	..	151
1959	..	164
1960	..	149
1961	..	213
1962	..	203
1963	..	202
1964	..	196







SECTION "B"

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

The main work of the Public Health Department concerns the control of infectious diseases and environmental health and detailed reports on these services, which are directly controlled by the City Council, will be found in Section "C" and Section "D".

The present section is related to those health services which concern mainly the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. Although administered by statutory authorities other than the City Council, it is felt that some brief account of the nature and scope of these services will be of interest to the Health Committee.

### Local Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946

Divisional Health Committee No. 2 of the Lancashire County Council are responsible for the day-to-day administration of the following health services, which are available to the citizens of Lancaster as well as to the inhabitants of the surrounding districts.

1. Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children including the provision of ante-natal clinics, post-natal care, dental care, child welfare centres and day nurseries, as well as special arrangements for premature babies and unmarried mothers.
2. Domiciliary Midwifery.
3. Health Visiting.
4. Home Nursing.
5. Home Help Service, including night and evening attendance.
6. Immunisation and Vaccination. Existing schemes afford protection to children against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis.
7. Ambulance Service.
8. Mental Health Service. This provides supervision and after-care for two distinct classes, viz., those suffering from mental illness and those who are mentally handicapped. Mental Welfare Officers are responsible for the community care of such persons, working in close co-operation with general practitioners and consultant psychiatrists.

A Junior Training Centre and Hostel has been established at Greaves House, Lancaster, for severely subnormal children as well as an Adult Training Centre at Torrisholme.

9. Prevention of Illness and Care and After-Care of Persons suffering from Illness; including health education, convalescent care, prevention and after-care of tuberculosis, provision of nursing equipment and apparatus, after-care of persons discharged from hospital, a domiciliary laundry service, and a chiropody service for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers.

## Welfare Services - National Assistance Act, 1948

The following welfare services are also administered by the Divisional Health Committee:-

1. Residential Accommodation. For persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available to them, accommodation is provided in the following hostels - Dolphinlee, Laurels and Fair Elms, Lancaster; the Empress Hostel at Morecambe; Moor Platt and The Hermitage at Caton.
2. Care of Aged Persons in their Own Homes. The domiciliary services provided by the County Council have been expanded where necessary, so as to give adequate assistance, support and encouragement, in conjunction with local voluntary organisations, to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes.
3. Handicapped Persons. Registers are maintained for the blind, the partially sighted and the deaf for whom certain welfare services are made available through the agency of voluntary organisations. Other classes of handicapped persons, including cripples, epileptics and spastics, may after registration, be provided with occupational therapy, transport to social centres, holidays, chiropody treatment, etc.
4. Homes for Disabled and/or Old Persons. There are six homes of this nature in the division, all managed by voluntary organisations or by private individuals. These are registered and inspected regularly by the divisional medical staff.

## School Health Service - Education Act, 1944

The school health service is controlled centrally by a committee of the County Council, and for the local administration of this service, the Divisional Medical Officer is responsible to the County Medical Officer of Health.

In addition to the routine medical and dental inspections of children carried out in the City schools, various clinics, some attended by visiting specialists, are provided for the correction or treatment of certain defects.

The admission of handicapped pupils to special schools is arranged through the County Medical Officer of Health. Medical supervision of children under the care of the Children's Department is also undertaken by the school medical officers. Details relating to local clinics are set out in the table on page 19.

## Laboratory Facilities

The bacteriological examination of milk, water, ice cream and foodstuffs, as well as of specimens of faeces, blood, nose and throat swabs, etc. from individual patients is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Preston and I am indebted to Dr. Robertson, its Director, for much helpful advice in connection with epidemiological investigations.

The chemical analysis of water, as well as of milk and foodstuffs taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is performed by the County Analyst, Dr. Walker, whose willing co-operation is also appreciated.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES - LANCASTER CITY

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
I. ANTE-NATAL Ashton Road	-	-	-	-	2-4 p.m. (fortntly)	-
II. CHILD WELFARE						
(1) Ashton Road	-	-	2-4 p.m.	2-4 p.m.	-	-
(2) Ryelands House	2-4 p.m.	-	-	-	2-4 p.m.	-
(3) Cong. Church, Hala Estate	2-4 p.m.	-	-	-	-	-
(4) 11 Patterdale Rd., Ridge Estate.	2-4 p.m.	-	2-4 p.m.	-	-	-
(5) Marsh Infant School	-	-	2-4 p.m.	-	-	-
III. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION	Arranged as required at all the above Child Welfare Centres					
IV. MINOR AILMENTS	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
(1) Ashton Road	9-10.30	-	9-10.30	-	9-10.30	-
(2) Ryelands House	9-10.30	-	9-10.30	-	9-10.30	-
V. OPHTHALMIC Ashton Road	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1st & 3rd Sats. of month.
VI. ORTHOPAEDIC Ashton Road	- -	By appoint- ment	- -	- -	2nd Fri. alternate months by appoint- ment	- -
VII. CHIROPODY Ashton Road	- -	- -	9.30 to 12 noon	- -	- -	- -
VIII. SPEECH THERAPY	9.30-					
(1) Ashton Road	12 noon 2-4 p.m.	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Ryelands House	-	-	9.30- 12 noon 2-4 p.m.	-	-	-
IX. DENTAL Ashton Road	Monday to Friday, 9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m. daily by arrangement					

### Nursing Homes

The following nursing homes in Lancaster and district are registered with the County Council under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Westhaven Nursing Home, 2/3 Laurel Bank, Lancaster.

Beds: 10 medical.

Caton Green Nursing Home, Caton Green, Nr. Lancaster.

Beds: 35 medical, 5 surgical.





SECTION "C"

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS  
AND OTHER DISEASES

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The table on page 23 gives detailed figures relating to the various infectious diseases notified during 1964, but the following summary shows the comparative incidence over the past seven years.

						Average of 5 years 1958-1962	1963	1964
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	43	25	16
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	15	19	32
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	357	800	175
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	15	22	5
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	22	22	19
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever				..	..	-	1	-
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	59	35	23
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	12
Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	4
TOTAL	..	..	..			520	929	286

### Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria

The incidence of scarlet fever has declined from 48 cases in 1962 to 25 in 1963 and 16 in 1964. There have been no cases of diphtheria in Lancaster since 1948 but this fortunate state of affairs can only be maintained provided the proportion of children immunised is maintained at a high level year by year. Individual protection is necessary for every family.

### Measles and Whooping Cough

The biennial rhythm of measles continues and the incidence was much lower than in the previous year. The Medical Research Council have organised trials of measles vaccines in certain parts of the country.

The unprecedented decline of whooping cough to 5 cases in 1962 was followed by a sharp rise to 19 in 1963 and 32 in 1964. This may indicate the need for intensified effort in the field of immunisation.

The following table indicates the number of children in the City who have been immunised in the last nine years against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. with a triple vaccine.



# IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

1956 - 1964

Number of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation										No. of individuals who were given a re-inforcement injection		
Age Groups	Diphtheria			Whooping Cough			Tetanus			Diphtheria	Wh'pg Cough	Tetanus
	0-4	5-14	Total	0-4	5-14	Total	0-4	5-14	Total	All ages	All ages	All ages
1956	430	32	462	408	3	411	101	-	101	968	9	6
1957	445	36	481	423	4	427	330	4	334	752	9	5
1958	642	47	689	633	14	647	591	12	603	1,059	13	10
1959	682	22	704	679	3	692	662	13	675	821	20	18
1960	617	42	659	610	20	630	614	28	642	1,041	61	100
1961	702	69	771	698	29	727	701	61	762	1,022	177	263
1962	620	59	679	615	19	634	620	59	679	1,040	203	341
1963	633	66	699	632	33	665	633	67	700	1,520	805	1,379
1964	689	99	788	685	19	704	689	99	788	1,356	473	1,222

## Poliomyelitis

The City has remained free from poliomyelitis since 1959. Vaccination against this disease first became available in the latter half of 1956 with Salk vaccine given by injection. The new Sabin oral vaccine taken on a lump of sugar was introduced early in 1962 and has almost entirely superseded the injection method. The table below shows the number of persons who have been vaccinated since 1958.

### No. of Persons who have completed Primary Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

			0-15 yrs.	15-40 yrs.	Over 40 yrs.	Total
1958	..	..	3,194	386	-	3,580
1959	..	..	2,172	3,075	-	5,247
1960	..	..	644	929	42	1,615
1961	..	..	1,142	1,652	576	3,370
1962	..	..	770	167	255	1,192
1963	..	..	646	79	57	782
1964	..	..	402	9	9	420

## Immunisation and Vaccination Programme

Under the National Health Service a comprehensive immunisation and vaccination service is provided free of cost. Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus (lockjaw), poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis is already available and a measles vaccine is likely to be made available in the near future. This service is available for children at school clinics and child welfare centres as well as from family doctors, but yet far too many families fail to avail themselves of these valuable preventive measures.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus by means of a triple vaccine is quick, safe and readily available but in any one year some 25 per cent of infants under two years of age remain unprotected. Despite the fact that vaccination against poliomyelitis has been greatly simplified with the introduction in 1962 of a vaccine easily administered by mouth, the number of children protected has actually decreased considerably in the last three years.

Smallpox, fortunately, is not common in this country but with the increase in air transport the risk of infected persons entering the country undetected is much greater with the consequent increased probability of smallpox outbreaks. In spite of intensive propaganda by medical and nursing staff the number of infants presented each year for vaccination remains low and is a matter of serious concern.

In Health Division No. 2 at the end of 1964 the vaccination "acceptance rates" for children under two years of age were as follows:- diphtheria - 78 per cent, whooping cough - 78 per cent, poliomyelitis - 64 per cent, smallpox - 45 per cent. Although these rates are higher than for the Administrative County as a whole, there is still much room for improvement.

#### Food Borne Infection

In recent years the number of infections of typhoid and paratyphoid fever contracted abroad have emphasised how important it is for intending travellers to be protected by inoculation with T.A.B. vaccine before leaving the country.

The importation of infected food, e.g. Chinese liquid egg, has for some time been recognised as a common source of paratyphoid, and since the 1st January, 1964, regulations have been in force which require that all bulked whole egg from abroad shall be pasteurised before import and that the product, if home produced, must be pasteurised before use. The typhoid fever outbreak at Aberdeen in June, 1964, revealed a method of spread of infection not previously recognised, namely, the possibility that after heat treatment of the can, contamination of tinned meat can still occur through a faulty seam.

The public may need to be reminded of the potential risks attached to the consumption of untreated milk. In the section of this report dealing with milk sampling mention is made of three samples of raw milk sold in the City from which positive cultures of *Brucella abortus* were grown. This organism causes contagious abortion in cattle and undulant fever in man, and a national survey (1964) revealed that 2.07 per cent of all cows in this country were infected, distributed amongst 25-30 per cent of all dairy herds.

At the time this report was written there had just occurred a large outbreak of paratyphoid fever, arising from the consumption of raw milk in the Blackpool area and amongst the victims were holiday visitors from many parts of the country.

Of the total milk consumed in Lancaster only 70 per cent (approximately) has been heat treated and in the surrounding rural areas this proportion is much less. In some areas there remains a lingering prejudice against pasteurised milk on account of alleged poor keeping qualities, lowered nutritional value, etc. It may be of interest to note that no less than 96 per cent of the national milk supply is now heat treated and that pasteurised milk is supplied and accepted without criticism in all schools, hospitals and similar institutions.

Twelve cases of salmonella food poisoning were notified during 1964, the largest number since 1957. Towards the end of May a single sporadic case due to *Salmonella* newport was discovered in a middle aged family man.

Early in September another single case occurred in a household of two but this time the causal organism was *Salmonella* bredeney. This was followed a few weeks later by a small outbreak in a psychiatric hospital, where a group of five adult patients in one ward were found to be infected by the same organism. There appeared to be no connection with the first case outside the hospital and the vehicle of infection could not be identified.

Between the middle of August and the end of November four children in the paediatric unit of another hospital developed diarrhoeal symptoms and in each case the causal organism was identified as *S. typhi-murium*. All of these children had been admitted to hospital from distant areas and although the possibility of cross infection was considered this was not definitely established.

Still another type of salmonella was identified in October when a single case occurred sporadically in a middle aged lady who had been on a short holiday. In this instant the organism proved to be *S. poona*.



CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING 1964

DISEASE	AGE PERIOD - YEARS											Age unknown	Total
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 & over		
Smallpox .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	-	-	1	4	1	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	16
Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles (excluding Rubella). .. .. .	8	18	27	33	31	54	1	2	1	-	-	-	175
Whooping Cough .. .. .	3	7	3	4	3	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	32
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal) .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	5
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " Non-Paralytic.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - Infective .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " Post Infective.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery .. .. .	-	2	3	2	1	8	-	3	2	1	1	-	23
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4
Malaria (contracted in England and Wales).. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria (contracted abroad). .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning .. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	4	-	-	12
Total .. .. .	12	27	34	43	36	80	8	6	11	8	2	-	267

### Tuberculosis - Incidence

The number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified in 1964 was 13, one less than in the previous year. Over the preceding 10 years notified cases averaged 25 per annum, and in 1915, when records were first started in the City, the annual incidence was about 120.

There were 6 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1964 as against 8 in 1963.

For all forms of tuberculosis, therefore, new cases notified totalled 19 against 22 in the previous year and an annual average incidence of 30 for the period 1954-1963.

Comparative figures are given below.

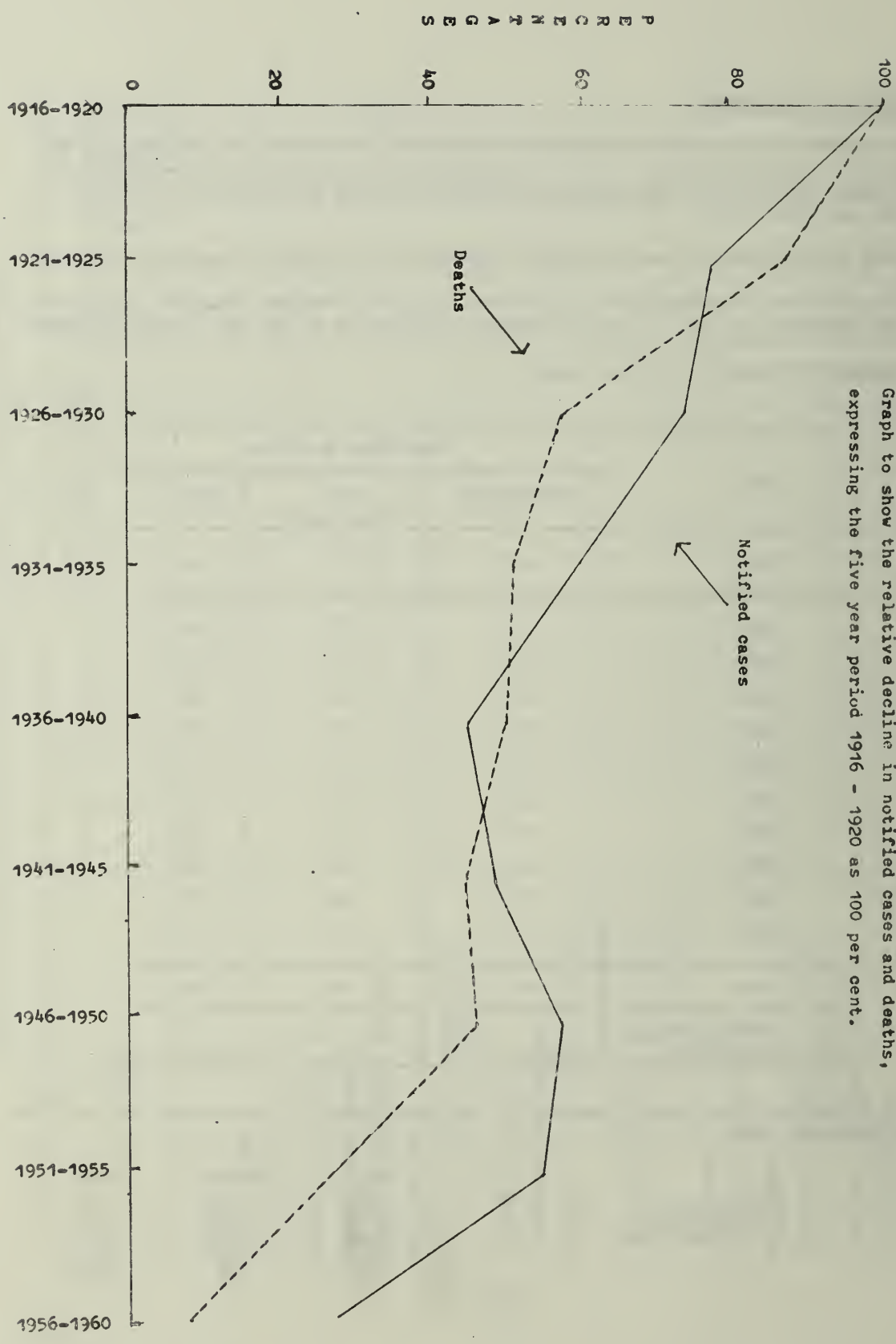
Year	New Cases Notified		
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Total
1964	13	6	19
1963 .. ..	14	8	22
1962 .. ..	14	3	17
1961 .. ..	25	6	31
1960 .. ..	21	3	24
1959 .. ..	17	-	17
1958 .. ..	17	2	19
1957 .. ..	34	6	40
1956 .. ..	35	2	37
1955 .. ..	43	9	52
1954 .. ..	33	8	41
Total .. ..	253	47	300
Average 10 yrs. 1954-1963 ..	25.3	4.7	30.0

The following table gives a summary of the known cases of tuberculosis in the City at 31st December, 1964.

	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory .. .. .	150	82	232
Non-respiratory .. .. .	<u>13</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>34</u>
	<u>163</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>266</u>

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

Graph to show the relative decline in notified cases and deaths, expressing the five year period 1916 - 1920 as 100 per cent.



## Tuberculosis - Mortality

The table below shows the number of deaths registered together with the corresponding death rates during 1964 and the preceding decade.

Year	Respiratory Tuberculosis		Non-respiratory Tuberculosis		All forms	
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop'n
1964 .. ..	2	0.04	1	0.02	3	0.06
1963 .. ..	2	0.04	1	0.02	3	0.06
1962 .. ..	1	0.02	-	-	1	0.02
1961 .. ..	3	0.06	1	0.02	4	0.08
1960 .. ..	4	0.08	-	-	4	0.08
1959 .. ..	9	0.18	-	-	9	0.18
1958 .. ..	2	0.04	-	-	2	0.04
1957 .. ..	10	0.20	2	0.04	12	0.24
1956 .. ..	6	0.12	-	-	6	0.12
1955 .. ..	20	0.40	1	0.02	21	0.42
1954 .. ..	8	0.16	2	0.04	10	0.20
Average of 10 years 1954-1963	6.5	0.13	0.7	0.01	7.2	0.14

The accompanying graph of respiratory tuberculosis shows the marked decline in the number of cases notified and in the number of deaths over the past 40 years, relative to the five-year period 1916-1920.

## Control of Tuberculosis

Progress in the control of tuberculosis in Great Britain in the last ten years or more has been dramatic. Nevertheless, the incidence of new cases and the mortality of this disease are still such that there can be no room for complacency. The 19 new cases and the 3 deaths in the City in 1964 were equivalent to a notification rate of 39 and a mortality rate of 6 per 100,000 population. The comparable rates for England and Wales were 36 and 5 per 100,000.

Although the use of specific drugs for the treatment of tuberculosis has been the prime factor in controlling its spread in the community, there are already over 3,000 drug resistant cases in the country. The disease too often still goes undiagnosed, especially in elderly people, and there are still sufficient infectious people at large to have caused a primary infection in some 15 per cent school children by the age of 13. However favourable the trend over the last decade, unremitting efforts to prevent further infections among younger people remains essential.

Since 1957 routine tuberculin skin testing has been carried out in school children over 12 years of age. During 1964, 740 pupils in City schools who were found to be negative reactors to the tuberculin test were vaccinated under the B.C.G. programme. Positive reactors were all referred to the Chest Clinic for X-ray examination and follow up. In addition, the consultant chest physicians carried out B.C.G. vaccination on 98 infants and children who were at risk from close contact with infectious cases. Vaccination confers a substantial degree of protection against subsequent natural infection.

One of the most effective ways of discovering unknown sources of infection is by mass radiography. The Manchester Regional Hospital Board have in recent years increased the frequency of their mass radiography surveys. Following a large survey in Lancaster City in December, 1961, when 16,316 persons were X-rayed, shorter visits were paid in 1962 and 1963, during which 1,292 and 4,543 persons were examined.

In December, 1964, a larger survey was again carried out, covering 10,208 persons (6,212 males, 3,996 females) living or working in the City. This total included 7,675 volunteers from factories and offices and 1,615 members of the general public. Seven cases of respiratory tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment were discovered, equivalent to 0.69 cases per 1,000 examined. All seven were working in factories or offices.

In addition, five cases of tuberculosis requiring only occasional out-patient supervision were disclosed. a case rate of 0.49 per 1,000 examined. Three cases of cancer of the lung were detected and 53 persons were found to have acquired cardiac abnormalities. If any abnormalities are found the X-ray reports are sent to the patient's family doctor.



SECTION "D"

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY

Annual Report of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F. SHAW, D.P.A., F.R.S.H.

# CITY OF LANCASTER - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Under the Direction of the Chief Public Health Inspector

## HOUSING

Inspection of Houses  
Preparation of reports on general housing conditions in the City.  
Repair of Houses  
Preparation of specifications and schedules of costs.  
Supervision of works.  
Execution of works in default of owners.  
Clearance etc. of Unfit Houses  
Indication of areas needing re-planning and redevelopment.  
Clearance of the buildings from such areas.  
Demolition of single houses not included in areas.  
Closure of dwellings which it is not practicable to demolish.  
Valuation of Houses  
Valuation of houses to ascertain whether they are capable of repair at reasonable cost, etc.  
Estimation of future life of houses.  
Overcrowding  
Ascertainment and abatement of overcrowding.  
Common Lodging Houses  
Inspection and registration.  
Houses Let in Lodgings  
Inspection and supervision.  
Rehousing  
Investigation into special housing needs which call for priority.  
Spraying of household affects when necessary in connection with rehousing.

## RATS AND MICE

Destruction and Infestation prevention.  
INSECT, ETC. PESTS  
Destruction and control.  
UPHOLSTERY, ETC. FILLINGS  
Supervision of premises where upholstery fillings are made or stored or used.  
Sampling such fillings for examination as to cleanliness.  
FOOD AND DRUGS  
Examination and Sampling.  
Examination of:  
Meat at the time of slaughter.  
Meat in butchers' shops, etc.  
Food of all kinds in shops, stores, warehouses, etc.  
Supervision of the disposal of food condemned as unfit.  
Sampling of:  
Food and drugs for analysis.  
Foods for bacteriological examination.  
Hygiene of Food Premises  
Inspection of all premises used for the preparation, storage, handling and sale of food.  
Advice on layout, design and construction of food premises.  
Advice on equipment.

## MILK AND DAIRIES

Supervision of distribution of milk.  
Inspection of dairies.  
Sampling of Milk for:  
Adulteration, Keeping quality, *Tubercle bacilli*, *Brucella*, Abortus.  
Pre-licensing Inspection of:  
Pasteurising plants.  
Sterilising plants.  
Bottling establishments.  
Routine inspection of plants and premises.  
INSPECTION OF  
OTHER PREMISES, e.g.:  
Factories  
Building and civil engineering sites.  
Workplaces. Shops. Offices.  
Places of entertainment.  
Offensive Trade premises.  
Schools.  
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT  
Burial of the Dead.  
Arrangement for care of people living alone under insanitary conditions.  
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION  
Inspection of boiler etc. plants.  
Observation of smoke from chimneys.  
Investigations generally into atmospheric pollution.  
Surveys, etc. for Smoke Control Areas.

## GENERAL SANITATION

Investigation into complaints.  
Abatement of nuisances.  
Water supplies (purity and sufficiency of).  
Purity of swimming bath water.  
Inspection of camping sites.  
Drainage.  
Removals of accumulations of waste and offensive matter.  
Rivers and Watercourses  
Investigation into pollution.  
Sewage Disposal  
Sewage disposal from isolated buildings not connected to the town's sewerage system.  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
Investigations into causes of spread.  
Disinfection of premises and articles.  
FOOD-BORNE INFECTIONS  
Investigations into causes.  
Collection of specimens for examination.  
PET ANIMALS  
Inspection of pet animal shops.  
PORT HEALTH  
Inspection of crews' accommodation.  
Ship drinking water supplies.  
Rat and vermin destruction.  
Enquiries re infectious diseases and sickness amongst crews.  
Supervision of shellfish layings and collection grounds.

Public Health Department,  
Thurnham Street,  
Lancaster.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF  
THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1964.

During the months of May, June and July, the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak was frequently in the news, and as the suspected cause was corned beef, the duty fell to the local Health Department to ensure that none of the tins of corned beef from the suspected batches was sold in the City for human consumption. This entailed a fair amount of extra work.

In October the old Municipal Abattoir was closed and the business of slaughtering animals for human consumption was transferred to a new privately owned and managed Abattoir in Wyresdale Road.

The old Municipal Abattoir in Thurnham Street had served the City for 84 years and cost at the time £2,578 to build. The new Abattoir cost £68,000 to build and equip.

The number of samples of food which bacteriologically were found to be substandard, although less than in 1963, was still too high and indicates a lack of a satisfactory standard of hygiene in some of the City's food premises. The risk of food borne outbreaks of disease is always with us but can be considerably reduced by hygiene.

The operational date for two Smoke Control Orders had to be postponed because of changes in the supply position of gas coke. This, however, was a temporary setback, not the abandonment of the City's smoke control programme.

A new boiler plant at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary became operative in November and this will abate a long standing intermittent smoke nuisance.

Housing in the City remained numerically satisfactory during the year. After allowing for the replacement of houses demolished by slum clearance there was a net gain of 75 dwellings, and the Registrar-General's estimate of population indicates a fall of 600.

There remains, however, fairly widespread disrepair of private tenanted houses and obsolescence, which calls for greater attention if the quality of housing in the City is to be improved.

Towards the end of the year, a detailed inspection of houses in multiple occupation was commenced. In this introduction I have drawn special attention to some of the work done by the City's Health Department during 1964, but fuller information with statistics is contained in the main body of the report.

I sincerely acknowledge the loyal support and co-operation of the whole staff of the Department throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

P. SHAW,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.



## WORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

The following tables show the total number of premises visited during the year, the defects or nuisances found and abated, the number of notices served, and the types of inspections and visits made, excluding housing.

Statistical and other information concerning housing conditions is given on pages 38 to 41.

### Public Health Inspections during 1964

No. of visits and inspections - 8,621.

Defects or nuisances:- No. discovered 1,155. No. abated or remedied 595.

No. of notices served:- Informal 270. Statutory 65. Legal proceedings 1.

### Types of Inspections and Visits other than Housing

Atmospheric pollution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Rodent infestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
Infectious disease enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Food inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222
Miscellaneous Public Health inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
" visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	601
Offensive trade premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Butchers' shops and stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Ice cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Fish fryers' premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Food preparing premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Other food premises, general	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Public houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	401
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Shops (Shops Act)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Theatres, cinemas, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Snack bars, soda fountains, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Combustion plants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Food vans and milk vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
School Meals Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Verminous premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pest Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	811
Smoke Control Area inspections (dwellings)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	539
Smoke Control Area " (other premises)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195
Public conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Factories and Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Food poisoning or Enteric Diseases enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Keeping of animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Meat Inspection (Slaughterhouse)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	648

### Complaints Received

Accumulation of rubbish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Animal nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Blocked drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
" sewers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
" street gullies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" blocked water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dampness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Defective chimneys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" down spouts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
" eavesgutters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
" floors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" rainwater pipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
" roofs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" sinks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
" water pipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" water supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
" windows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dirty premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Foul and obnoxious odours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Flooding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Insect pests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Pigeons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Rats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Smoke nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Unsatisfactory housing conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

### Nuisances Abated following action by the Public Health Inspectors

#### Drainage, Sanitary Accommodation, etc.

Drains cleared from obstruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Public sewers cleared from obstruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Drains re-laid or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Sewers re-laid or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Soil pipes, waste pipes, etc. repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

#### Water Closets

W.C. compartments rebuilt or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
W.C. basins renewed or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
W.C. cisterns renewed or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Additional W.C.'s provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

#### Various

Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Dustbins renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Smoke nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Animal nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5



### Shops

Five inspections were made of shop premises to investigate health and welfare conditions.

### Camping Sites (other than military)

There are no authorised caravan or camping sites in the City, but 26 visits were made during the year in connection with unauthorised use of sites for caravans.

## STEPS TOWARDS CLEANER AIR AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

### Smoke Control Areas

The operational date for the Smoke Control Orders relating to the Scotforth area and the Ridge Estate (Nos. 2 and 3) originally fixed for October, 1964, had to be postponed to November, 1966, because of changes in the supply position of smokeless fuels.

This means that householders are restricted in the choice of appliances for which grant will be paid to an underfloor draught grate or openable stove for burning solid fuel, or gas, electricity or oil.

The cost of converting or adapting the fireplaces in these two areas will be considerably higher than was originally estimated and the charge on the rates will be about £24,835. 0. 0., instead of £2,700. 0. 0. which would have been the case if ample supplies of soft coke (gas coke) had been available.

The money cost of a smoke control programme might seem to be high, but the real economic saving from such a programme is far greater. For example, according to the Office of Health Economics, during the year 1960-61, bronchitis caused in the United Kingdom the loss of more than 1,600 working hours per 1,000 insured men and was by far the heaviest cause of work lost. A proportion of the cases of bronchitis is preventable, and reducing air pollution is an important step to that end. Preventive measures are often less costly than curative ones.

At the end of the year, both Orders were still awaiting confirmation by the Minister.

### Observation of Chimneys

During the year your Public Health Inspectors made 40 observations of factory, etc. chimneys. The total time spent on these observations was 8 hours, 47½ minutes. Of this time the periods during which the various shades of smoke were emitted are shown in the following tables.

Length of time, in minutes, during observations when smoke was emitted from chimneys:-

#### RINGELMANN SHADE NUMBERS

0	0-1	1+ - 2 Light	2+ - 3+ Dark	4 - 4+ Black	Total
99½	156	238½	25½	7½	527½

The number of smoke nuisances recorded and action taken were as follows:-

Nuisances Recorded	Verbal Warnings given	Written Notices sent	Legal proceedings
9	4	5	-

### Inspections of Combustion Plants in Factories, etc.

Thirteen routine inspections of combustion plants were made during the year.

## Measurement of Air Pollution

The daily measurement at four points in the City of the amount of smoke and sulphur gases in the air was continued during 1964. During the year new equipment was installed at each site. This equipment, although continuing to give daily measurements, requires only weekly attention.

The use of three standard deposit gauges to measure the amount of the larger particles of ash, grit etc. in the air was also continued.

The average daily concentration of smoke in the atmosphere during each month is shown in Table I and the average daily amount of sulphur dioxide is given in Table II. Table III shows the total deposited matter in tons per square mile per month. The total amount of deposited matter is also shown on the next page for the year.

TABLE I

Average Daily Concentration of Smoke in the Atmosphere  
in microgrammes per cubic metre

	P.H. Dept.	Haverbreaks	Christ Church School	Museum
January .. ..	238	126	242	173
February .. ..	203	112	170	97
March .. ..	154	78	134	45
April .. ..	108	32	85	15
May .. ..	63	23	40	10
June .. ..	59	22	40	4
July .. ..	34	7	23	3
August .. ..	66	23	29	44
September .. ..	83	23	54	43
October .. ..	234	104	147	79
*November .. ..	-	-	-	-
December .. ..	278	242	316	244

\*Readings for November not available owing to change-over of equipment.

TABLE II

Sulphur Dioxide in microgrammes per cubic metre

	P.H. Dept.	Haverbreaks	Christ Church School	Museum
January .. ..	230	139	165	238
February .. ..	232	158	179	234
March .. ..	182	126	119	200
April .. ..	152	75	105	130
May .. ..	108	54	71	96
June .. ..	84	48	62	82
July .. ..	67	35	55	78
August .. ..	81	42	49	90
September .. ..	114	50	81	115
October .. ..	229	106	157	204
*November .. ..	-	-	-	-
December .. ..	112	181	75	201

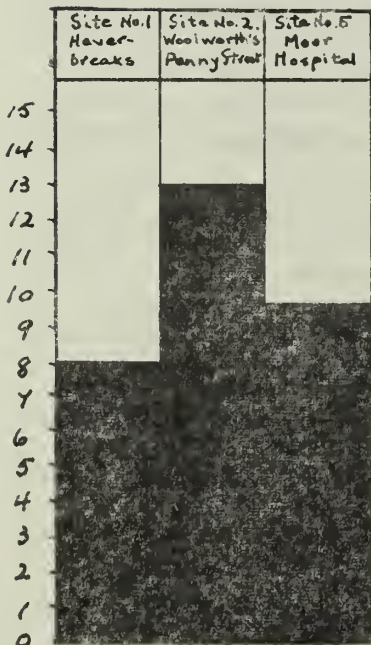
\*Readings for November not available owing to change-over of equipment.

TABLE III

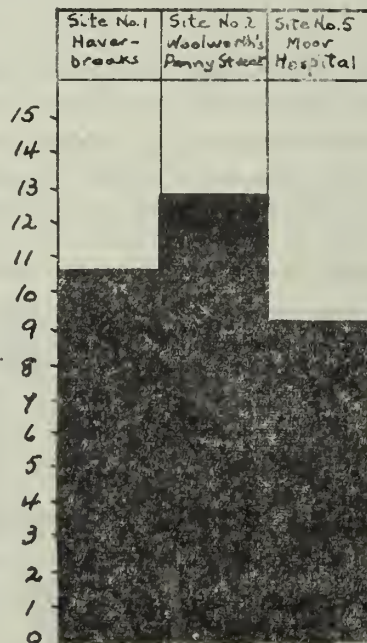
Total Deposited Matter. Tons per square mile per month

	Site No. 1 Haverbreaks	Site No. 2 Woolworths, Penny Street	Site No. 5 Moor Hospital
January .. ..	3.92	7.70	4.55
February .. ..	4.96	9.39	8.77
March .. ..	7.09	9.50	6.28
April .. ..	6.56	10.88	6.15
May .. ..	10.57	16.99	14.38
June .. ..	6.96	9.42	9.93
July .. ..	13.20	10.81	22.63
August .. ..	5.95	8.38	18.36
September .. ..	7.98	10.30	10.54
October .. ..	8.24	7.23	6.66
November .. ..	8.18	14.73	9.28
December .. ..	9.05	13.60	8.37

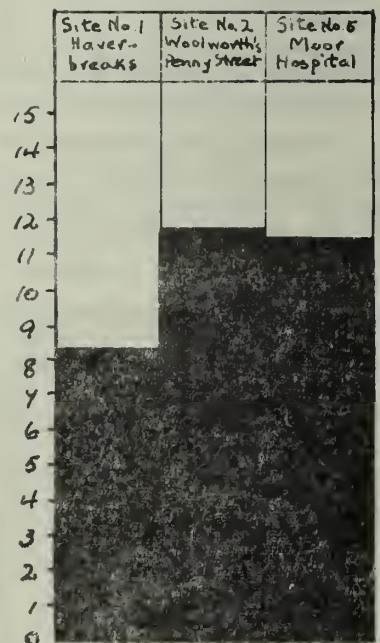
1962



1963



1964





## OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number of premises ~ 4. Types of offensive trades:-

Fellmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gut Scrapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rag and Bone Dealer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

### Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928

Number of premises in the district in which filling materials are manufactured, used or sold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Number of samples taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### General Situation

The Registrar-General's 1963-64 estimate of the City's population was 600 less than that for the previous year.

During the year, 96 new dwellings (12 Council and 84 private) were completed and, after allowing for houses demolished by slum clearance, there was a net gain of 75 dwellings. Numerically, therefore, the housing situation in Lancaster remained satisfactory.

At the end of 1964 there was only one recorded case of statutory overcrowding and the number of houses which can be regarded as unfit and requiring demolition by the present legal criteria of fitness is small.

Towards the end of the year, a detailed inspection of all houses which are known to be occupied by more than one household was commenced and notices were served requiring the execution of work in those cases where conditions in the house were sub-standard. It will take some time to complete this survey and to improve conditions in these houses. Some owners of this type of house put the work in hand fairly quickly, whilst others have decided to sell the houses. This might have the effect of depressing the market value of this type of property.

Disrepair of private tenanted houses and obsolescence are two housing matters which call for greater attention. About 25 per cent of houses in the City were built before 1890, and another 23 per cent between 1890 and 1914. Approximately 19 per cent of houses in the City lack a bath, and 14 per cent have no hot water. Both these items are essential for modern living in our climate.

In spite of the apparent numerical sufficiency of dwellings in the City, little or no difficulty was experienced during the year in selling newly built houses. Amongst the things this indicates is a feeling in the City of economic security and a higher standard of living.

The appointment of staff, both for the University and St. Martin's College, was reflected in the prices paid for some of the larger, better quality houses. For example, speculative built houses now selling at about £4,000 would have been difficult to sell only a year or so ago. There is, therefore, in Lancaster a trend towards

better quality housing, and this might have repercussions in the market value of the older type of house and also for the City Council who loan most of the money for the purchase of this type of property.

### Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses in the City, but the survey of multi-occupied houses might reveal some which have not been registered. The definition of "common lodging" in the Public Health Act, 1936, is out of date and needs revision.

### Houses in Multiple Occupation

Towards the end of the year, detailed inspections of all houses known to be occupied by more than one household was commenced and notices requiring the execution of works were served where appropriate.

### Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

Although an occasional stray caravan stops in the City for a few days before moving on, no caravans, tents or sheds are used for human habitation.

### Underground Rooms

There are a few underground rooms used for human habitation, and as these are in houses in multi-occupation they will be inspected in the general survey of such houses.

## HOUSING - STATISTICAL INFORMATION

### Houses without Internal Piped Supply of Water, etc.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) Number of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply ..                                     | - |
| (b) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other<br>adequate sanitary accommodation .. .. . | - |

### Inspection of Dwelling Houses

Total number of dwellings inspected	.. .. .	222
Total number of inspections made	.. .. .	314
Number of houses inspected found to be unfit but capable of repair at reasonable cost	.. .. .	2
Number of houses inspected and found not to be unfit but requiring repairs enforceable under the Public Health Act	.. ..	150
Number of houses inspected which were found to be unfit but were not capable of being made fit at reasonable cost	.. .. .	1
Number of houses inspected which called for no further action for housing matters	.. .	69
Total number of unfit houses existing at end of 1964	.. ..	1



### Notices Served

Formal notices under the Housing Acts requiring repairs to render houses fit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	-
Formal notices requiring repairs, etc. under the Public Health Act	..	..	..	..	..	29
Informal notices requiring repairs to houses	..	..	..	..		43
Intimations to owners concerning lack of information in rent books	..	..	..	..	..	5

### RESULT OF ACTION

<u>Houses Repaired during 1964</u>	After Informal Notice	After Formal Notice
Houses made fit following the service of Housing Act notices	.. -	-
Houses in which defects were remedied after the service of notices under the Public Health Act	.. 29	30

### Repairs to Dwellings

Roofs repaired or stripped and renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
External walls rebuilt and re-pointed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Chimney stacks re-built	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ceilings replastered or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Internal walls replastered or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Windows repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Doors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sinks repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Repairs to water supply systems	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

### SLUM CLEARANCE DURING 1964

#### Demolition and Closure of Dwellings during 1964

Unfit houses demolished during the year	..	..	..	..	..	21
Number of families rehoused from houses in confirmed Slum Clearance Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of persons rehoused from houses in confirmed Slum Clearance Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	5
Houses closed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	-
Number of persons rehoused from these houses	..	..	..	..	..	-
Dwellings, which were parts of buildings, closed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of persons rehoused from these dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	4

# HOUSES IMPROVED WITH THE HELP OF FINANCIAL GRANTS

## Discretionary Grants

Total number of schemes submitted to the Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Number of dwellings affected by the schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Number of schemes completed by the end of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Additional dwellings provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	-

## Standard Grants

Applications submitted to local authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	169
Applications approved by local authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	169
Work completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	82

## NEW DWELLINGS ERECTED DURING THE YEAR

								Houses	Flats
By the City Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	-
By private persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	-
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	-

## OVERCROWDING

### Housing Act, 1936. Part IV

At 31st December, 1964, one family in the City was overcrowded and during the year four cases of overcrowding were abated. The ways in which the overcrowding was abated are shown in the table below.

### Abatement of Overcrowding during 1964

1. Cases rehoused by the City Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Cases abated following warnings given by the Health Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Cases abated following legal proceedings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
4. Cases abated either by voluntary action on the part of the families concerned or by changed circumstances, e.g. a death in the family or a member leaving home for reasons of work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Total cases abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

### Overcrowding Position during 1964

1. Cases remaining at 31st December, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Number of new cases reported during 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. (a) Number of cases abated during 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(b) number of persons concerned in (a) above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
4. Number of cases of overcrowding in Council houses which were abated during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
5. (a) Number of dwellings which remained overcrowded at the end of 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(b) Number of families dwelling in these houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(c) Number of persons dwelling in these houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

There were no cases during the year in which houses became again overcrowded after the Council had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.

### SANITARY CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS

Routine inspections of all the schools situated in the City were made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

Information concerning the present sanitary, drinking, and washing arrangements etc. in the schools is given in Table I below, and the improvements made during 1964 is given in Table II.

TABLE I

Total number of schools in the City	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Number with fresh water closets only	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
" " trough closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
" " unsatisfactory yard surfaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" " inadequate washing facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
" " inadequate drinking facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	-

TABLE II

#### Improvements

St. Anne's Primary School: 6 new washhand basins provided.

### PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

Four inspections of places of public entertainment were made during the course of the year. No conditions were recorded which would necessitate the City Council taking further action.

### SEWERAGE SYSTEM AND REFUSE COLLECTION

I am indebted to the City Engineer for the following information concerning improvements to the sewerage system and refuse collection.

#### Sewerage System - New Sewers Laid

120 lin. yds. of 9" dia.	Combined Sewer in Shaftesbury Close.
60 " " " 12" "	S.W. Sewer in Newlands Road.
60 " " " 9" "	F.W. Sewer " " "
190 " " " 9" "	S.W. Sewer " Farmdale Road.
190 " " " 9" "	F.W. Sewer " " "
570 " " " 9" "	S.W. Sewer " Woodlands Road, etc.
570 " " " 6" "	F.W. Sewer " " "
685 " " " 9" "	Combined Sewer to Hare Runs 7th and 8th Developments.
75 " " " 12" "	Combined Sewer " " " " " " "
417 " " " 9" "	F.W. Sewer " " " " " " "
63 " " " 6" "	F.W. Sewer " " " " " " "
310 " " " 9" "	S.W. Sewer " " " " " " "
30 " " " 12" "	S.W. Sewer " " " " " " "

## Refuse Collection and Disposal

A seven-day collection of refuse introduced in 1962 was maintained during 1964. The following tables show the number of dustbins emptied weekly, and the estimated weight of refuse collected in tons per annum, including a summary of salvage collection.

Total No. of Dustbins Emptied (weekly)	Estimated Weight of Domestic Refuse Collected (in tons) (per annum)	Estimated Weight of Trade Refuse Collected (in tons) (per annum)
18,000	16,886	80

### SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTION FOR THE YEAR

Waste Paper		Textiles		Metals		Bottles & Jars		Miscellaneous	
Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Cwts.	Value £	Weight t. c.	Value £	Weight t. c.	Value £
260	2,191	3	45	1	3	-	-	-	-

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and Milk and Dairies Regulations

### MILK SUPPLY: SUPERVISION AND DISTRIBUTION

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1960

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, became operative during the year. These Regulations re-enacted, with amendments, the Regulations made in 1960. The principal changes are that from the 1st October, 1964:-

- (1) The designation "Untreated" replaces the designation "Tuberculin Tested" as the special designation for raw milk.
- (2) The methylene blue test replaces the clot-on-boiling test as the test for milk taken from a producer.
- (3) Until the end of 1964 it was permissible to label milk as "Tuberculin Tested Milk" if the conditions applicable to the use of the special designation "Untreated" were satisfied.

During the year, Public Health Inspectors made a total of 8 inspections of the 8 dairies situated in the City.



Information concerning the number of licences issued under the aforementioned Regulations during 1964, is given below:-

Untreated Milk: Bottling Nil. Dealers other than bottlers 78.  
 Pasteurised Milk: Pasteurising Plant 1. Dealers 80.  
 Sterilised Milk: Dealers 84.

# SAMPLING OF MILK FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ETC. TESTS

## Tests for Tubercle in Milk

Information concerning the number of samples and grades of milk submitted for biological tests for the presence of tubercle bacilli and the results of the tests is given in the following table:-

TESTS FOR TUBERCLE IN RAW MILK							Untreated Milk
Total number taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Number Negative	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number Positive	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
No report	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Percentage Positive	..	..	..	..	..	..	-

## Sampling of Milk for Good Keeping Quality and for Evidence of Adequate Pasteurisation or Sterilisation

Information concerning the testing of milk for good keeping quality and for adequate heat treatment is given in the following tables:-

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR METHYLENE BLUE AND B. COLI TESTS							Untreated Milk	Pasteurised Milk
Total number taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	24
Number Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	24
Number Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	-
No result	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	-
Percentage Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.32%	-

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR PHOSPHATASE TESTS							Pasteurised Milk	Channel Islands
Total number taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1
Number Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1
Number Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
No result	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-

Samples of Milk taken for Turbidity Tests: Number taken 6.

Results: All satisfactory.



BRUCELLA ABORTUS -

	No. of Samples Raw Milk	Positive	Negative
Ring Test	51	9	42

Culture Three out of the 9 samples found to be positive on the Ring Test were found to be positive on culture.

Action Taken Two of the samples found to be positive on culture were from herds outside the City. In these cases the information was passed on to the Health Department of the Local Authority concerned. In the third case, the farmer undertook to have the milk from his herd pasteurised.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAMBacteriological Examination

Two of the three samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological examination were placed in Grade 1, and the third in Grade 2, which indicates these samples were satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

No. of Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Decolourisation Test		B. Coli		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Absent Satisfactory	Present Unsatisfactory	1	2	3	4
3	3	-	3	-	2	1	-	-

Chemical Examination

No sample of ice cream sent for analysis contained less than the legal minimum of 5 per cent fat.

Table showing Fat ContentCHEMICAL EXAMINATION

No. of Samples Taken	Under 5%	5% - 7.5%	7.5% - 10%	Over 10%
3	-	1	-	2

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOODSTUFFS IN GENERAL

The table overleaf gives information concerning the results of routine bacteriological examination of food. There is no legal standard for assessing whether a food is hygienically satisfactory when sold to the consumer, but an arbitrary standard has been agreed with the Public Laboratory Service. For a sample to be deemed hygienically satisfactory it should have:-

### Cooked Foods:

Less than 100,000 organisms per gramme at 37°C.  
 Less than 500,000 organisms per gramme at 22°C.  
 Faecal coli should be absent in 0.1 gramme.  
 Staphylococci coagulase + absent in 1 gramme.  
 Salmonella absent in 50 grammes.

### Raw Meat Products:

Less than 2,000,000 organisms per gramme at 37°C.  
 Less than 5,000,000 organisms per gramme at 22°C.  
 Faecal coli should be absent in 0.01 gramme.  
 Staphylococci coagulase + absent in 0.1 gramme.  
 Salmonella absent in 50 grammes.

### Deep Frozen Raw Meat Products:

Less than 500,000 organisms per gramme at 37°C.  
 Less than 2,000,000 organisms per gramme at 22°C.  
 Faecal coli should be absent in 0.1 gramme.  
 Staphylococci coagulase + absent in 0.1 gramme.  
 Salmonella absent in 50 grammes.

Sample	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Bacon .. .. .	1	1	-
Banana Fingers .. ..	1	1	-
Brawn .. .. .	1	1	-
Cakes .. .. .	7	6	1
Cooked Meat .. .. .	19	9	10
Crab Meat .. .. .	1	-	1
Cream Cakes .. .. .	13	6	7
Custard Pie .. .. .	1	1	-
Extrawurst .. .. .	1	1	-
Fish Cakes .. .. .	1	1	-
Fruit Tarts .. .. .	2	2	-
Jam Tarts .. .. .	1	1	-
Meat Pies .. .. .	6	6	-
Peach Flan .. .. .	1	1	-
Pork Tripe .. .. .	1	1	-
Potted Salmon .. ..	1	-	1
Quick Flan .. .. .	1	1	-
Sausages .. .. .	2	2	-
Shell Fish .. .. .	5	3	2
Cooking Oil .. .. .	1	1	-
Steak and Kidney Pie ..	2	2	-
Trifle .. .. .	2	-	2
Total .. .. .	71	47	24

33.8 per cent of all foods sent for bacteriological examination were found to be substandard. This was better than in 1963, when 41.7 per cent were substandard, but an improvement in the way food is prepared and handled in the City is required.

# MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following are particulars of meat inspection at the Abattoir carried out by your Public Health Inspectors during the year.

## NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED AT ABATTOIR

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	3,962	293	123	18,439	12,115
Number inspected .. .. .	3,962	293	123	18,439	12,115
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	1	11	14	45	52
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	2,364	221	13	976	1,054
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci..	59.69%	79.18%	21.95%	5.54%	9.04%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-	-
Cystercercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	21	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	18	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-

## Total Units Killed and Inspected

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1956 .. .. .	31,390	696	22,658	23,979	78,723
1957 .. .. .	33,040	417	21,966	25,719	81,142
1958 .. .. .	35,940	242	24,184	29,547	89,913
1959 .. .. .	31,070	360	34,286	29,304	95,020
1960 .. .. .	35,140	387	32,620	29,106	97,253
1961 .. .. .	42,290	471	42,616	31,884	117,261
1962 .. .. .	44,150	666	39,610	32,853	117,279
1963 .. .. .	55,800	654	39,814	34,488	130,756
1964 .. .. .	42,550	369	36,874	36,345	116,138

For conversion from animals killed and inspected to inspection units the following equivalents are used:-

One cattle beast .. .. .	10 units
One calf .. .. .	3 units
one sheep .. .. .	2 units
one pig .. .. .	3 units

Amount of Meat Condemned by Weight

(a) For Tuberculosis:

									Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	2	19
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	3	4
									-	3	1	23

(b) For Other Conditions:

Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	0	22
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	7	0	22
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	0	1
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	24
									17	16	0	13

Particulars of Other Foodstuffs Condemned during 1964

Two hundred and twenty-two visits were made to food shops and stores for the purpose of examining food, and the following amounts of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Tinned Food:

						Tins	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tinned Meat	..	..	..	..	..	313	-	10	0	6
" Milk	..	..	..	..	..	71	-	-	2	3
" Fish	..	..	..	..	..	60	-	-	1	14
" Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	857	-	7	3	15
" Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	254	-	2	1	10
" Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	173	-	1	1	26
						<u>1,728</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>18</u>

Other Condemned Foods:

Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	2	22
Corned Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	6
Croquettes, Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	17
Fish, Cooked	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	8
Fish, Fresh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	2	8
Fish, Shell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	10
Fruit, Fresh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	10	1	21
Meat, Fresh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	3	0	10
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	0
Quick Flan Mixture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	0	10
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	10
								<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>20</u>



### Routine Inspections of Food Premises

The following routine inspections of food premises were made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1964:-

Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Abattoir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Fish Fryers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Restaurant Kitchens, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	401
Other Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Snack Bars, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Food Preparing Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Food Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

### Improvements and Repairs Executed in Food Premises following action by the Public Health Inspectors

Doors, windows, etc. repainted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Walls repaired or redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Ceilings repaired or redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Floors repaired or recovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Accommodation for clothes provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Working table tops provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Premises and equipment cleaned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Refuse and waste materials receptacles provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Washhand basins provided or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hot and cold water services provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Soap and towels provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Counters repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Storage equipment provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
W.C. compartments repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Artificial lighting provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
W.C.'s redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Notices provided re washing of hands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

### Market Hall and Church Street Market

Conditions in the Market Hall and the Church Street open air market continue to be unsatisfactory.



## Slaughtering Facilities

In October, 1964, the Municipal Abattoir in Thurnham Street was closed and the business of slaughtering animals for human food was transferred to new premises in Wyresdale Road, which were built and are managed by a Company founded by the local butchers. The business of providing slaughtering facilities, therefore, passed from municipal to private hands.

The defunct Municipal Abattoir was opened in 1880, so that it served the citizens of Lancaster for 84 years. Originally, it consisted only of a slaughter hall and lairages, but in 1894 a cooling hall was added. The site in Thurnham Street was chosen because at the time it was on the fringe of the built-up area of the borough, and would result in minimising any nuisance to the residents.

The cost of building the Municipal Abattoir in 1880 was £2,578, and Lancaster then had a population of 20,321. At the beginning, the average number of animals killed per year was about 8,000, but by 1900, when the population of the City had grown to over 40,000, the number of animals slaughtered per year had increased to 17,815.

When the Abattoir closed in 1964, over 35,000 animals per year were being slaughtered.

The New Abattoir was built and equipped at a cost of £68,000. It is equipped with the latest mechanical aids for slaughtering, and not only contains ample and well ventilated cooling space, but also has refrigerated storage. It is also sited on what might again be described as - the fringe of the built-up area.

## Sampling and Analysis of Food and Drugs for Adulteration, etc.

The following tables indicate the number and type of samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis during the year:-

### MILK

Number of Samples taken	Number of poor quality (not adulterated)	Deficient. Legal proceedings not considered warranted	Obviously adulterated
Informal 8	-	-	-
Formal 36	-	1	-

				Milk Fat	Non-fatty Solids	Water
Average for the year	..	..	..	3.65%	9.07%	87.28%
Legal minimum standards	..	..	..	3.50%	8.50%	88.50%

# Analysis of Other Food and Drugs

Samples of the following foods were submitted for analysis during the year:-

<u>Food or Drug</u>	<u>No. of Samples Taken</u>	<u>Not Genuine</u>	<u>Food or Drug</u>	<u>No. of Samples Taken</u>	<u>Not Genuine</u>
Banana Fingers	1	-	Margarine	2	-
Brandy	1	-	Meat, Canned	2	-
Bread and Butter	1	1(a)	Meat, Potted	2	-
Butter	1	-	Meat, Sausage	1	-
Butter, Rum	1	1(b)	Mouth Ulcer Application	1	-
Cheese with Beer	1	1(c)	Onions, Cocktail	1	-
Chicken and Bacon(Sizzles)	1	-	Pie Filling, Tinned	1	-
Chilblain Cream	1	-	Preserves	6	-
Cochineal	1	-	Quick Jel	1	-
Cooking Oil	2	-	Rice Pudding, Creamed	1	-
Corned Beef	2	1(d)	Rissoles	1	-
Corned Mutton	1	-	Sauce	1	-
Cough Mixture	1	-	Sheep's Tongues, Tinned	1	-
Fish Cakes	2	-	Soft Drinks	2	-
French Mustard	1	-	Spagetti, Tinned	1	-
Fruit, Preserved	1	-	Sweets	9	1(e)
Fruit, Squash, Cordial	3	-	Wine Cocktail	1	-
Gin	2	-	Ham	1	1(f)

- (a) Bread and Butter. Contained 1.52 grammes of yellow coloured edible fat of which only 10% consisted of milk fat. Vendor cautioned.
- (b) Rum Butter. Sugar present in greater quantity than butter. Sugar should, therefore, be listed first in statement of ingredients. Packers agreed to amend labels.
- (c) Cheese with Beer. Sorbic acid declared, but none detected. No action advised.
- (d) Corned Beef. Contained 8.5 grammes of dark coloured connective tissue and muscle fibre containing 135 p.p.m. of zinc. Suppliers communi-  
cated with.
- (e) Sweets. Part of sample contained 10 p.p.m. (Toffee Cigarettes) methyl salicylate. Packers communi-  
cated with.
- (f) Ham. Contained 0.78 gramme of a mat of fungus growth. Suppliers communi-  
cated with.

## WATER SUPPLY

### Sources, Purification and Distribution

The City's water supply is derived partly from a moorland catchment area and partly by abstraction from the River Lune. The water from both sources is subjected to filtration and chlorination before distribution.

All dwellings in the City have an internal piped supply from the public mains.

### Sampling of Tap Water

Results of the samples of tap water submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination, and of swimming bath water sent for bacteriological examination, are given in the following tables:-

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLES

##### DRINKING WATER

	Total No. of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	B. Coli	
			Probable Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli (type 1)
Tap Water	116	112	5	2
From Filter Houses	89	72	17	14

##### SWIMMING BATH WATER

	Total No. of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	B. Coli		Plate Count	
			Probable Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli (type 1)	Satisfactory	Un- satisfactory
Swimming Baths	67	58	4	6	56	11

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Details of premises visited, number found to be infested, and information concerning treatment are given in the following tables:-

SURFACE TREATMENT

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricul- tural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1)  Local Authority	(2)  Dwelling Houses (incl.C'eil. Houses)	(3)  All others (including Business Premises	(4)  Total of Cols.(1) (2) & (3)	
No. of properties in Local Authority's District	109	14,444	2,792 (incl.L.A.)	17,345	16
Total No. of properties in- spected as a result of notification	6	73	74	153	10
No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common Rat					
Major	1	-	-	1	-
Minor	2	13	12	27	9
Ship Rat					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse					
Major	1	1	3	5	-
Minor	2	22	45	69	1
Total No. of properties in- spected in the course of survey under the Act	35	36	50	121	18
No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common Rat					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	6	3	4	13	7
Ship Rat					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	2	2	-
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	89	299	424	812	89
No. of infested properties treated by L.A.	7	24	40	71	9
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	7	24	58	89	11
No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases in which default action was taken	-	-	-	-	-
Legal proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
No. of "Block" Control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-



### Rodent Control - Sewer Treatment

During the year a test baiting programme was carried out followed by a maintenance treatment.

### Disinfection and Disinfestation of Premises, etc.

Information concerning the disinfection and disinfestation of premises and articles carried out during the year is given in the following tables:-

#### DISINFECTION (PREMISES)

Premises Disinfected			Single Rooms Disinfected		
No. of Whole Houses	No. of Ships	No. of other Premises	In Houses	In Ships	In other Premises
2	-	2	6	-	1

#### DISINFECTION (BOOKS AND OTHER ARTICLES)

Other Articles	Articles Destroyed	
	Books	Other Articles
13	-	12

### Insect Pest Control

Fifteen Corporation and 24 other houses and 23 other premises were disinfested by means of liquid insecticides, 13 vans of furniture were fumigated with HCN and 7 premises sprayed with insecticide during rehousing operations. Fuller information is given in the table below.

In addition, hawthorn hedges on the Council estates had to be treated for infestations of the ermine moth.

Type of premises treated	Type of Infestation						Totals
	Bugs	Fleas	Ants	Cock-roaches	Silver-fish	Others	
Corporation houses ..	4	3	6	2	-	-	15
Other houses .. ..	2	2	10	10	-	-	24
Other premises .. ..	-	1	6	11	3	2	23
Totals .. ..	6	6	22	23	3	2	62



LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

- |    |  |  |   |
|----|--|--|---|
| 1. | Food and Drugs Act, 1955.<br>Preservatives in Food Regs., 1962.                            | Selling orange concentrate.                      | Fined £3.   |
| 2. | Public Health Act, 1936.<br>Section 45.  | Non-compliance with<br>Statutory Notice.         | Fined £2 and<br>continuing<br>penalty of<br>10/- per day. |
| 3. | Food and Drugs Act, 1955.<br>Section 8.  | Selling meat pie unfit<br>for human consumption. | Fined £5.   |
| 4. | Food and Drugs Act, 1955.<br>Section 105(3).<br>Food Hygiene Regs., 1960.<br>Regulation 9. | Lack of cleanliness.                             | Fined £15.  |
| 5. | -do-   | -do-   | Fined £15.  |
| 6. | -do-   | -do-   | Fined £15.  |
| 7. | Factories Act, 1961.<br>Sections 7 and 127.  | Lack of suitable<br>sanitary accommodation.      | Fined £5.   |

SECTION "E"

P O R T   H E A L T H

# LANCASTER PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

The use of the port is mainly confined to a small amount of coastal traffic and similar cargo boats from the Continent. In view of this the more elaborate arrangements required in a larger port are not called for here.

## Section I - Staff

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any Other Appointments Held
Robert W. Farquhar	Port M.O.H.	1/7/52	B.Sc.(Agri.), M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Divisional M.O.H., Health Division No. 2. M.O.H., Carnforth U.D.C. M.O.H., City of Lancaster. M.O.H., Lancaster R.D.C. M.O.H., Lunesdale R.D.C.
Frederick Shaw	Inspector to Port Health Authority	1/12/43	Cert. of R.S.I. and S.I. Joint Board; D.P.A.; F.R.S.H.	Chief Public Health Inspector, City of Lancaster.

## Section II

### Amount of Shipping Entering the District during the Year

Ships from	Number	Registered Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	11	2,974	-	1	-
Coastwise ..	22	3,907	-	-	-
Total ..	33	6,881	-	1	-

### Section III

#### Character of Shipping and Trade during the Year

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Passenger Traffic	..	..	Number of passengers	INWARDS	..	Nil
			Number of passengers	OUTWARDS	..	Nil

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Cargo Traffic	..	..	Principal Imports:	China Clay; Linseed Oil; Shell Grit; Stone.
			Principal Exports:	Nitro Chalk; Scrap Metal.

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Principal Ports from which the ships arrive:-

Foreign: Dublin, Rotterdam.

Coastwise: Glasgow, Penmaenmawr.

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Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951

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Number of Rodent Control Certificates issued - 23



PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Without mechanical power ..	27	9	-	-
With mechanical power ..	144	32	5	-
Other premises .. ..	7	40	2	1
Total .. .. .	178	81	7	1

2. Cases in which defects were found. (If defects were discovered at a premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they are reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

DEFECTS FOUND

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	3	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):-					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	3	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Total .. .. .	18	5	-	1	-

1 Outworker (Wearing Apparel) - Premises and Conditions Satisfactory.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

	Class of Premises				
	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	Catering Establishments open to Public Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
(a) No. of registered premises at end of year .. ..	154	394	40	55	7
(b) No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year..	18	39	1	1	2
(c) No. of exemptions current at end of year:-	-	-	-	-	-
Space (S.5(2)) .. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.6) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.9)	-	-	-	-	-
Washing facilities (S.10)	-	-	-	-	-

(d) No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises .. .. . 255

(e) Details of any prosecutions during year .. .. . Nil







